Monticello Mill Tailings Superfund Site
Monticello, Utah

Community Relations Plan Update

March 1991

Monticello Mill Tailings Superfund Site
Monticello, Utah

Community Relations Plan Update

March 1991

Prepared for the
U.S. Department of Energy
Grand Junction Projects Office
Grand Junction, Colorado

Prepared by
Chem-Nuclear Geotech, Inc.
P.O. Box 14000
Grand Junction, Colorado 81502
Under Contract DE-AC07-86ID12584 with
the U.S. Department of Energy

Contents

Contents (continued)

Table

Figures

Community Relations Plan Update for the Monticello Mill Tailings Superfund Site Monticello, Utah March 1991

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act, initiated the Surplus Facilities Management Program (SFMP) in 1978 to ensure safe caretaking and decommissioning of government facilities that had been retired from service but which still had radioactive contamination. In 1980, the Monticello Mill Tailings Site was accepted into the SFMP, and the Monticello Remedial Action Project (MRAP) was established to restore the government-owned millsite to safe levels of radioactivity, to dispose of or contain the tailings in an environmentally safe manner, and to perform remedial actions on off-site (vicinity) properties that had been contaminated by radioactive material from the mill operations. In 1983, remedial activities for vicinity properties were separated from MRAP with the establishment of the Monticello Vicinity Properties (MVP) Project. Both the Monticello Mill Tailings Site (formerly MRAP) and MVP are currently administered by the Grand Junction Projects Office (GJPO) of the DOE, located in Grand Junction, Colorado.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) placed the SFMP activities at Monticello under the regulatory framework of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), more popularly known as Superfund. Superfund community relations efforts continue to promote two-way communication between members of the public, Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), and the lead government agency responsible for response actions. The DOE's decommissioning activities at the Monticello Mill Tailings Site are also consistent with the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The NEPA process gives citizens the right to know what decisions are being made concerning environmental issues at government facilities and provides them with the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.

On December 19, 1988, the DOE, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the State of Utah Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste (predecessor of the Bureau of Environmental Response and Remediation) signed a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) pursuant to CERCLA/SARA. The primary purpose of the FFA is to ensure that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the Monticello site have been and will continue to be thoroughly investigated and that appropriate response action is taken and completed as necessary to protect the public health and welfare and the environment.

In November of 1989, the Monticello Mill Tailings Site was included on the National Priorities List (NPL). As a result, cleanup activities must satisfy requirements of CERCLA as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

On September 20, 1990, the DOE entered into a Record of Decision (ROD) that formally selected the cleanup plan for the Monticello Mill Tailings Site (Operable Units I and II). The State of Utah and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concurred with the selected remedy. The selected remedies for Operable Units I and II are described in the Record of Decision. Final remediation of Operable Unit I, Mill Tailings and Millsite Property, requires completion of the selected remedy for Operable Unit II, Peripheral Properties. Remediation of Operable Unit III, Ground Water and Surface Water, will be addressed in a separate Record of Decision as it requires implementation of the selected remedy for Operable Units I and II. Full descriptions of the Operable Units can be found in Section B, Site Background, Site Description, and Remedial Design/ Remedial Action.

Consistent with the FFA, this Community Relations Plan has been developed by the U.S. Department of Energy and all community relations activities comply with the CERCLA Administrative Record and public participation requirements, as amended by SARA, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), and EPA and DOE guidance on public participation and administrative records.

The U.S. Department of Energy is responsible for developing and implementing a Community Relations Plan (CRP) which responds to the need for an interactive relationship with all interested community elements in the Monticello area. The CRP addresses current and future activities and elements of work being undertaken by DOE. The participation roles of the public, EPA, and State of Utah in implementing the CRP are addressed in the Federal Facilities Agreement which is available as part of the Administrative Record.

A. Overview of Community Relations Plan

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) outlines information activities to be conducted prior to and during the remedial action of the Monticello Mill Tailings Site.

The CRP is divided into the following sections:

A. Overview of Community Relations Plan

B. Site Background, Site Description, and Remedial Design/Remedial Action

C. Community Profile, Key Issues, and Issues Resolution

D. Community Relations History and Highlights of the Program

E. Community Relations Objectives, Techniques, and Timing, and

F. Attachments

Three attachments are included with the plan. Attachment I is a mailing list showing Interested Parties and Key Contacts. Among those listed are government officials, agency heads, and media. To protect the privacy of individual interested citizens, the complete mailing list, which is compiled for the sole use of DOE and EPA, does not appear in the copies of the CRP that are released to the general public. Attachment II is a listing of Meeting Locations, the Administrative Record and Information Repository locations. Attachment III is a listing of Terms and Abbreviations used within this plan.

B. Site Background, Site Description, and Remedial Design/Remedial Action

Monticello, Utah

The City of Monticello is located in San Juan County, which occupies the southeastern corner of Utah (Figure 1). The city lies in the Paradox Basin just east of the Abajo Mountains and north of Montezuma Creek. The major highway in the Monticello area is U.S. Highway 191, which runs generally in a north-south direction, connecting Monticello with Moab 56 miles to the north and with Blanding 22 miles to the south.

The Monticello Mill Tailings Site, or millsite, is located in the southeast corner of the city. The millsite lies within the floodplain of Montezuma Creek, a small perennial stream with headwaters in the Abajo mountains.

Site Background

The original Monticello mill was constructed in 1942. It was financed by the United States Government through its agent, the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide an additional source of vanadium needed during World War II. The mill was operated from 1942 through 1959 for the government by private companies either under leases or through cost-type contracts to produce both uranium and vanadium, with uranium being the primary product after 1949.

Mill operations were terminated on January 1, 1960, and the plant was dismantled by the end of 1964. The mill tailings piles were stabilized over the period 1961 to 1962. Removal of contaminated soils from associated ore-buying stations was undertaken between May 1974 and August 1975. The mill foundations were also demolished and bulldozed into adjacent pits during this same period of time. It is estimated that during all its years of

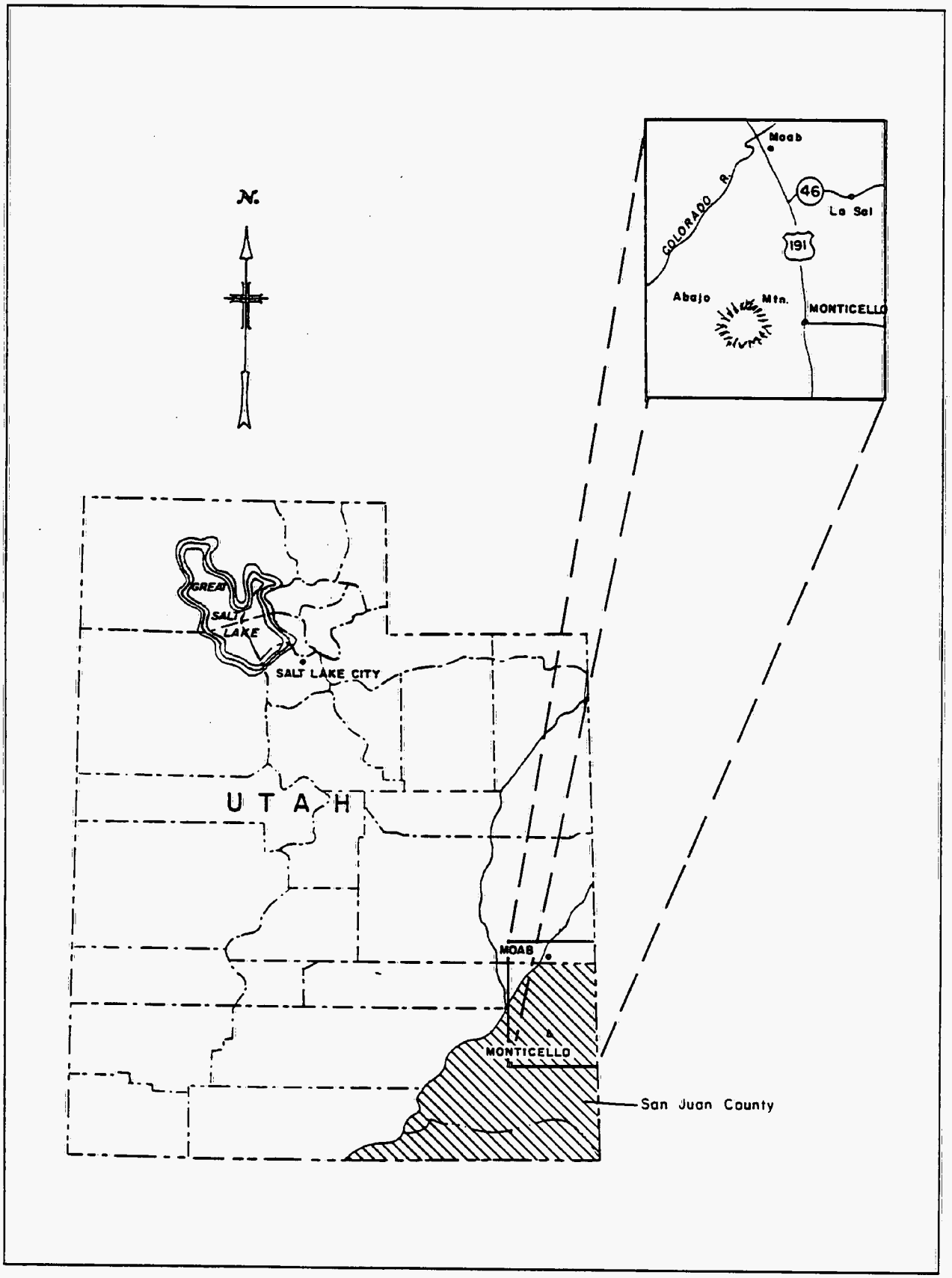

Figure 1. Monticello, Utah, Regional Location Map

operation, the mill processed approximately 900,000 tons of ore. The radioactive and nonradioactive properties of the tailings existing at the site today reflect the various processing technologies used during the operation of the mill.

Site Description

The Monticello Mill Tailings Site includes the millsite, where radioactive tailings and associated contaminated materials are located, and peripheral properties. The millsite, a 78-acre tract within the City of Monticello, is owned by the U.S. Department of Energy. The millsite consists of the former mill area and the tailings impoundment area. Figure 2 depicts the millsite property, associated buildings, and tailings piles.

Tailings were also dispersed by wind and water to land adjacent to the millsite. Approximately 300 acres of land adjacent to the site have been identified as being contaminated with tailings. These 300 acres are designated as peripheral properties.

Man has also assisted in the dispersion of tailings. Tailings were used as fill for open lands; backfill around water, sewer, and electrical lines; sub-base for driveways, sidewalks, and concrete slabs; backfill against basement foundations; and as sand mix in concrete, plaster, and mortar. Tailings used for these purposes are located on properties identified as "vicinity properties." Mill tailings at vicinity properties are being remediated under a separate action.

An estimated 1.5 million cubic yards of tailings and contaminated substrate exist on the millsite. Peripheral properties contain an estimated additional 300,000 cubic yards of contaminated material, while vicinity properties account for an estimated 100,000 cubic yards.

Operable Units (OUs)

Due to the complexity of the Monticello Mill Tailings Site, the Department of Energy has divided the work into three manageable components called "Operable Units." Operable units are used to differentiate the types of properties or kinds of contaminated materials and to provide a means for developing and evaluating alternatives for remedial action for each operable unit.

Operable Unit I—Mill Tailings and Millsite Property

Operable Unit I includes the 78 acres of the millsite and the tailings impoundment areas, the tailings removed from the peripheral properties, and the tailings removed from Monticello Vicinity Properties. The tailings piles are within the floodplain of Montezuma Creek. They are also partially in contact with a shallow alluvial aquifer underlying the site. An estimated 100,000 cubic yards of contaminated material have been identified in the mill area; and approximately 1.4 million cubic yards (2 million tons) of tailings, contaminated soil, by-product material, and contaminated building material are located in the tailings impoundment areas.

Operable Unit II—Peripheral Properties

Peripheral properties include private land to the north and south of the existing site leased for the stockpiling of ore. The former ore-stockpile areas and areas contaminated by airborne tailings or surface water transported materials over approximately 300 acres around the site and contain most of the estimated 300,000 cubic yards of peripheral property material to be remediated. Peripheral properties also include the bed and banks of a 3.3-mile reach of Montezuma Creek extending from the millsite to the confluence of Montezuma and Vega Creeks.

Operable Unit III—Ground Water and Surface Water

Operable Unit III includes all of the alluvial aquifer beneath the tailings piles extending approximately one mile downstream. At present, the alluvial aquifer is not used as a private or public drinking water source and is separated from the deeper Burro Canyon aquifer by the Dakota Sandstone. The Burro Canyon aquifer, which is currently being used as a drinking water supply, has not been contaminated. The total water volume that is contaminated is estimated to be approximately 163 acre-feet. An acre-foot of water is equivalent to 325,000 gallons.

Operable Unit III surface water consists of Montezuma Creek, which flows through the

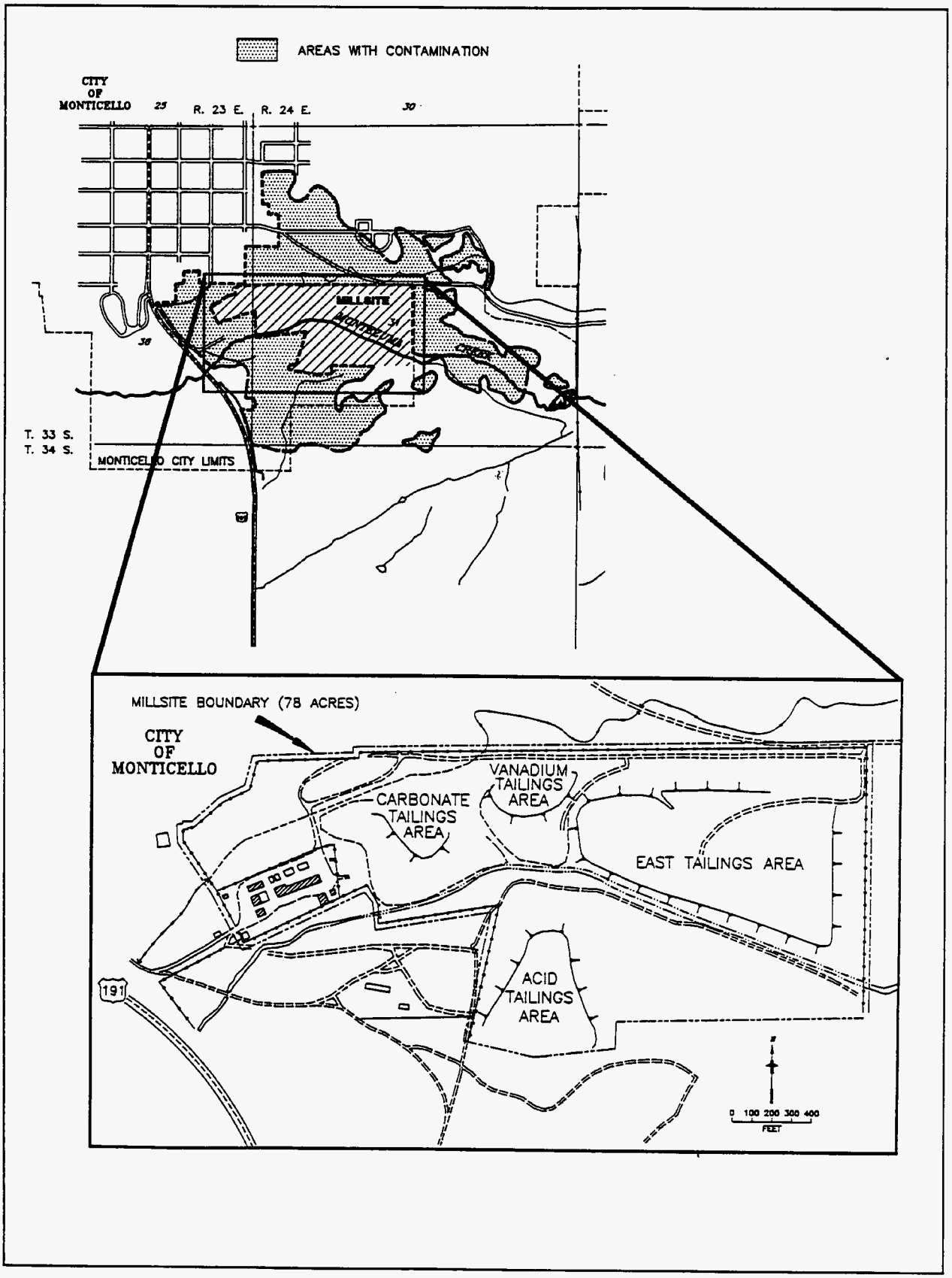

Figure 2. Monticello Millsite, Monticello, Utah

millsite. It is a small perennial stream with headwaters in the Abajo Mountains immediately west of Monticello. Low-flow conditions prevail in late summer, fall, and winter months. Within the project area, base flow in Montezuma Creek is maintained year-round by ground-water discharge from an alluvial aquifer and by releases from the Monticello Reservoir (located on South Creek, one mile west of Highway 191).

During the remedial action of Operable Units I and II, source removal will cause changes to the alluvial aquifer and will include removal of contaminants and sediments from creek bottom areas. Since the results of remedial actions for Operable Units I and II will have an unknown effect, a monitoring program for the alluvial aquifers and Montezuma Creek will be conducted during remediation of OUs I and II. Upon collection of adequate data to support a remedial action, a Record of Decision will then be prepared for Operable Unit III.

Risks to the Public Health and Environment from the Monticello Mill Tailings

The principal radiological risk to the public health and environment comes from radioactive materials contained in the uranium tailings piles which produce radon gas and gamma radiation. Thorium, radium, radon (a noble gas), and radon progeny occur in nature. However, their concentrations in tailings are many times greater than in typical soil. Generally, 85 percent of the total radioactivity originally in uranium-bearing ore remains after removal of the uranium.

Radon gas migrates through the tailings into the atmosphere. Radon progeny, decay products of radium, can attach themselves to smoke or dust particles and can damage sensitive lung tissues if inhaled over a long period of time, potentially resulting in lung cancer. Gamma radiation is emitted from the tailings. Gamma radiation can penetrate the entire body, damaging cells and potentially resulting in other types of cancer.

The principal nonradioactive risk to the public health and the environment results from the presence of toxic elements normally present in mill tailings. Those elements include arsenic, copper, lead, molybdenum, selenium, uranium, vanadium, and zinc. Noncarcinogenic health effects can arise from acute and chronic exposure to all eight elements. Comparison of existing contaminant concentrations with the acceptable dose levels resulted in no apparent health risk except for arsenic. Arsenic is the only one of these elements that is considered to be a human carcinogen and may pose a public health impact under the existing conditions at the millsite.

The tailings potentially represent a long-term health hazard due to contact with water sources which can leach out toxic elements. These elements could then be carried in water and be absorbed by plants and vegetation, by grazing livestock, and potentially by man ingesting grains, vegetables, and meat.

Under existing conditions, the tailings at the millsite are contained in four piles. These piles are located within the floodplain of Montezuma Creek. They are also partially in contact with a shallow alluvial aquifer underlying the site. This alluvial aquifer, which is in direct hydraulic contact with Montezuma Creek, is not presently used as a private or public drinking water source. However, it does have a potential for agricultural use. A deeper aquifer, Burro Canyon, is used as a drinking water supply and monitoring has shown no evidence of contamination. The Burro Canyon aquifer is separated from the overlying alluvial aquifer under most of the millsite by Mancos Shale and part of the Dakota Sandstone formation. To the east, the Mancos Shale pinches out so that the alluvial aquifer is in direct contact with the Dakota Sandstone.

The pathways of exposure to people are illustrated in Figure 3. Potential radiologic human health hazards can occur from external exposure of the whole body to gamma radiation, breathing in radon and radon progeny that have accumulated in buildings, drinking contaminated ground or surface water, eating vegetation that has absorbed radioactivity, and/or directly breathing in or swallowing material during physical activity related to the tailings.

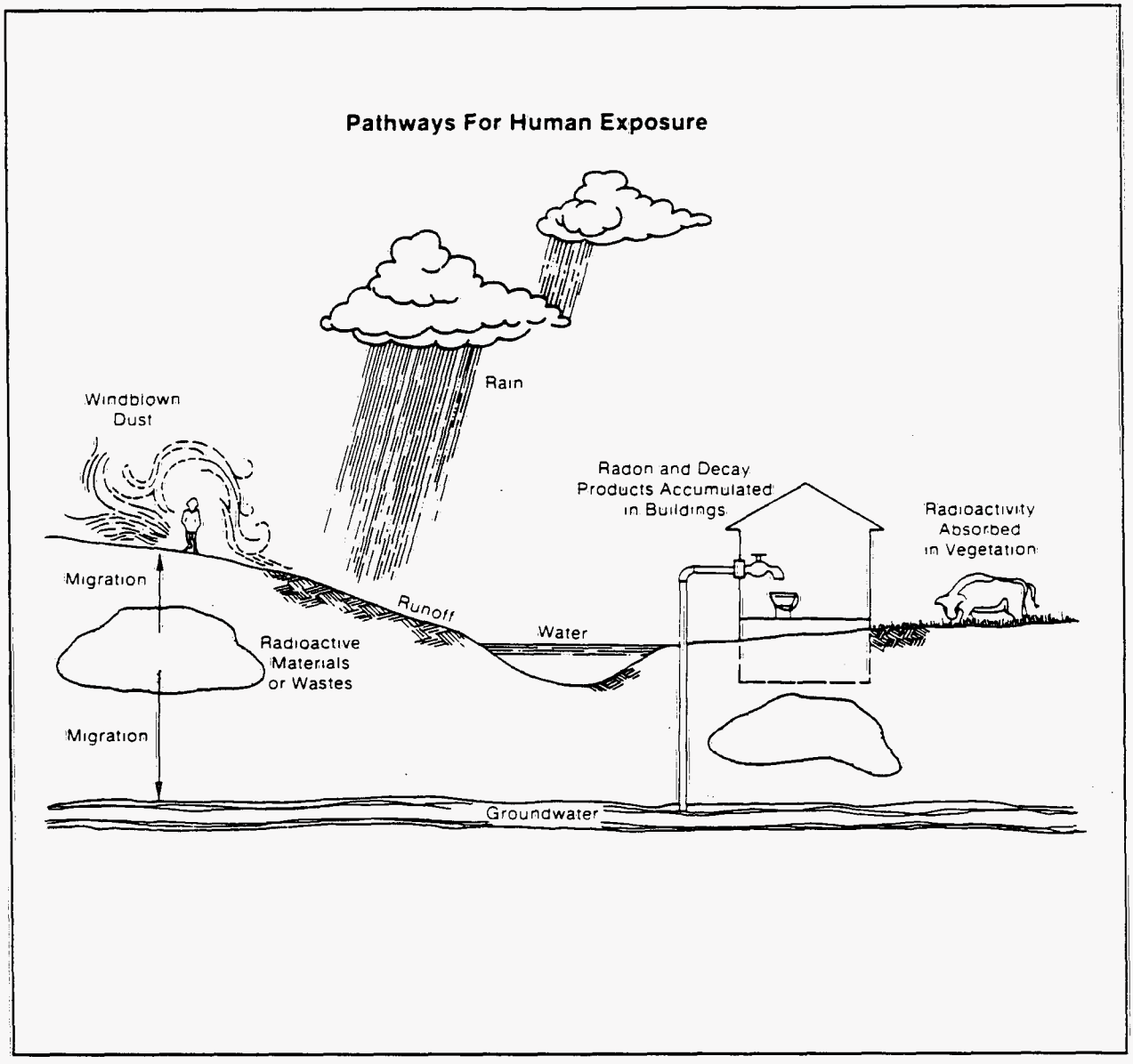

Figure 3. Pathways for Human Exposure

Technical Study Activities

A Federal Facility Agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Utah became effective on February 24, 1989. A Hazard Ranking System score for the millsite was developed that led to the inclusion of the Monticello Mill Tailings Site on the EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) on November 16, 1989.

In February 1990, the Department of Energy completed the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study-Environmental Assessment (RI/FS–EA) for the millsite. The remedial investigation/feasibility study was supplemented to include analyses sufficient to enable the Department of Energy to assess the impacts of the remedial action alternatives considered in terms of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The RI/FS–EA is part of the Administrative Record available at the San Juan County Public Library in Monticello, Utah.

Cleanup Funding

The cost of planning and cleanup activities at the Monticello Mill Tailings Site will be borne by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Remedies Selected in the Record of Decision (ROD)

The ROD for Operable Units I and II was signed on September 20, 1990. Final remediation of Operable Unit I, Mill Tailings and Millsite Property, requires completion of the selected remedy for Operable Unit II, Peripheral Properties. Remediation of Operable Unit III, Ground Water and Surface Water, will be addressed in a separate Record of Decision as it requires implementation of the selected remedies for Operable Units I and II.

Operable Unit I

The selected remedy for Operable Unit I addresses the source of contamination by excavation of uranium mill tailings, by-product materials, contaminated building and equipment material, ore, and soils on the millsite that present a source of ground-water contamination or threat of direct exposure. After excavation, the contaminated material will be contained in a repository that will be built approximately one mile south of the present millsite (Figure 4). The remedy addresses the principal threats at the site, which are associated with radon emissions and direct exposure to gamma radiation from the existing mill tailings piles.

Operable Unit II

The remedy selected for Operable Unit II addresses the removal of radioactively contaminated soils and processing by-product materials located on the peripheral properties. The remedy will reduce radiation exposure to the public by either removing contaminated materials by conventional construction techniques or environmentally sensitive construction techniques or by proposing the use of supplemental standards. As allowed under the principal relevant and appropriate requirements, supplemental standards (leaving some or all of the tailings in place) may be applied in areas where remedial action would cause undue environmental damage. Materials removed through excavation will be placed on the existing tailings pile for final disposal with tailings from Operable Unit I. In areas where supplemental cleanup standards could apply (the cemetery and densely vegetated hillsides south of Montezuma Creek), institutional controls may be used to restrict access and control the use of land to minimize future exposure.

Operable Unit III

During the remedial action of Operable Units I and II, the characteristics of the ground water in the alluvial aquifer and the surface water in Montezuma Creek (Operable Unit III) will be altered. Remedial action construction activities on Operable Units I and II will have an unknown effect on the characteristics of the aquifer.

During construction activities at the millsite, surface waters will be diverted away from construction areas; contaminated pore water will be removed when the tailings are relocated; and saturated tailings and soils will need to be dewatered to facilitate removal. All water from the dewatering of tailings and soils will be treated in compliance with the applicable requirements.

Throughout remediation of Operable Units I and II, a ground-water and surface-water monitoring program of the alluvial and Burro Canyon aquifers will be conducted. The DOE, EPA, and State of Utah will periodically review the results of monitoring data and determine what additional steps, if any, will be required to complete aquifer restoration. When sufficient data have been gathered through a focused remedial investigation/feasibility study to warrant a final decision for ground-water and surface-water restoration, a Record of Decision will be produced for Operable Unit III.

Institutional controls, including buying or leasing of land and water rights, will be implemented for Montezuma Creek and the alluvial aquifer prior to remedial action construction on Operable Units I and II. These controls will be maintained at least until a decision is made regarding surface-water and ground-water remediation.

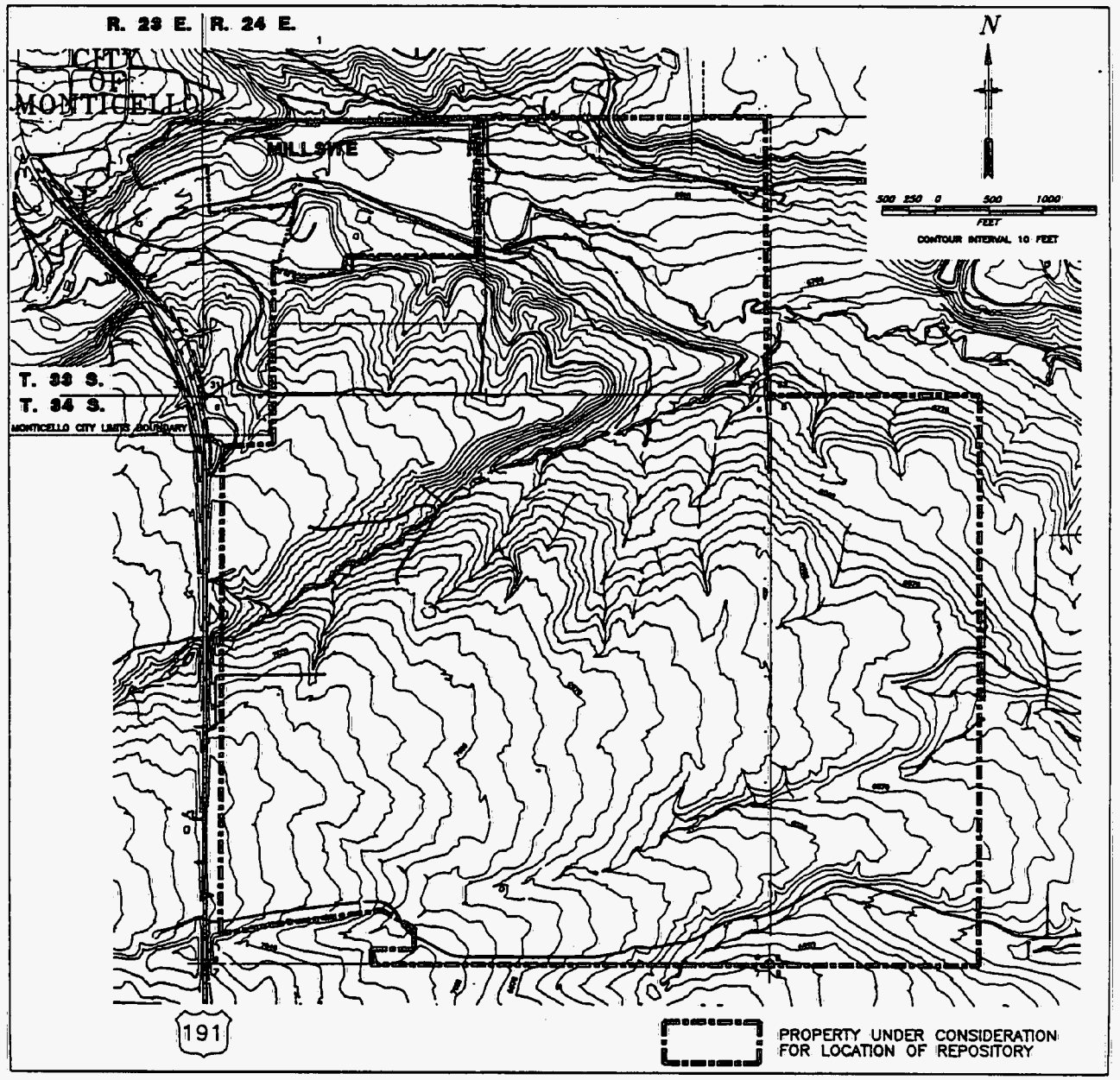

Figure 4. Proposed Repository Area, Monticello, Utah

Remedial Design/Remedial Action

Operable Unit I—Mill Tailings and Millsite Property

The major components of the remedial action for Operable Unit I include:

- Removal of approximately 1.5 million cubic yards of tailings, ore, and process-related material (by-product material, contaminated building materials, and mill equipment) from their present location where they are in contact with the ground water to a repository one mile south of the present mill tailings site. The repository will be designed to meet requirements of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 and the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Program technical standards. These standards include that the repository be effective for up to 1,000 years to the extent reasonably achievable and that the escape of radon gas be controlled to within acceptable limits.
- Capping of the repository to protect the ground water, isolate the waste from the environment, and control the escape of radon gas;
- Construction of surface water controls used during remedial action construction activities and for the repository;
- Treatment of contaminated runoff water and construction/dewatering water collected during construction activities in accordance with applicable standards prior to release to the environment, with disposal of residuals in the repository or another licensed repository. Treatment may be performed by evaporation, reverse osmosis, or another appropriate technology and will be determined during the design stage;
- Revegetation of the millsite and repository site;
- Long-term surveillance and environmental monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the remedial action and compliance with ground-water and surface-water standards;
- Land acquisition and access control as necessary.

Operable Unit II—Peripheral Properties

The major components of the remedial action for Operable Unit II will include:

- Removal of an estimated 300,000 cubic yards of tailings from peripheral properties and eventual disposal in the same repository as described for Operable Unit I;
- Revegetation after removal of tailings;
- Use of institutional controls, such as limitation of access or use, if necessary.

The schedule in the Remedial Design Work Plan contemplates that Operable Units I and II will be completed by October 31, 1997, and October 31, 1995, respectively. Reviews of the selected remedy are scheduled under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act at five-year intervals, beginning with the start of remedial action.

C. Community Profile and Key Issues

Community Profile

Monticello is located on the edge of the Manti-LaSal National Forest in the Southeastern corner of Utah and near the southern entrance to Canyonlands National Park. The surrounding Abajo Mountains are popular for backpacking, camping, off-road driving, snowmobiling, and cross-county and downhill skiing. According to the 1985 Census, the population of Monticello was 1,700. City officials currently estimate the population fluctuates between 1,700 and 1,900 people. Monticello is the county seat of San Juan County which has a population of 12, 000. The small population results in a community

where elected officials know, and are known by, most of the area's residents.

Monticello is a quiet, rural area. The local economy revolves around farming and ranching. Although severely limited by the poor availability of water in this semi-arid region, agriculture is the major source of income. Of significant local economic and demographic influence are the boom-and-bust cycles that characterize the mining industry. Many members of the community were formerly involved in the mining or milling process. The present soft domestic uranium market has triggered cutbacks and plant closures.

Remedial action work on the Monticello Vicinity Properties has been in progress by the DOE since 1984 and the community is aware of the purpose and progress of the cleanup program. During the course of MVP remedial action work, the DOE has conducted extensive one-on-one interviews with property owners and local officials. The Remedial Action Contractor, Chem-Nuclear Geotech, Inc. (Geotech), has established an office in Monticello, from which it manages the work of the construction subcontractors, many of which are local companies.

Key Issues

Community concerns and key issues have been identified through interviews with city and county officials, with property owners, and through information gathered at public meetings held in Monticello since the start of remedial action under the Surplus Facilities Management Program (SFMP).

Having been an active part of the uranium mining and processing industry since the 1940s, residents are aware of the presence of mill tailings. Overall community concern about contamination at Monticello is low. This can be accounted for by several factors:

- Citizens have lived and worked with the uranium mining and milling industry since the early 1940s. Many made their livelihood from those industries.
- Most citizens do not view the mill tailings as a serious health hazard.
- The majority of the community is unconcerned about the presence of contamination at the millsite. As the tailings pile has been stabilized from erosion and continually monitored since 1975 and the mill dismantled, the problem of permanent remedial action for the pile is not a major community priority or concern.

The current low level of community concern about the millsite may change as activity begins to initiate the permanent remedy. In developing a community relations plan, it is important to anticipate renewed public interest. The following kinds of community concerns have arisen either as comments during public meetings or have been identified at other Department of Energy mill tailings remedial action projects.

Health and Safety

- Concern about potential health effects from the presence of uranium mill tailings has been traditionally low in Monticello and has not been voiced as a concern. However, DOE is aware of national public concern over radioactive materials of any sort.
- State and Federal officials have requested that a site-specific Health and Safety Plan be developed which considers the remedial actions contemplated for the site.
- Concern was raised regarding the proposed use of supplemental standards at the cemetery in Monticello and how protective such standards would be for cemetery workers.

Transportation Impacts

- Community concerns relating to any type of prolonged mill tailings remedial action construction activity include increased potential for car/truck accidents and concern that spills could occur that may affect the community and environment along the transportation route.

During remedial action of the Monticello Vicinity Properties, city officials have expressed concern about road damage from truck traffic and the need to provide funding for road upgrading and routine repair.

Noise/Dust Control

- Some concern has been expressed about noise and dust impacts on properties close to the millsite during remediation.
- Some concern has been expressed that dust generated during millsite remedial actions may recontaminate previously clean properties.

Economic Impacts

- Due to the sluggish economy of San Juan County, the local public and local contractors were interested in whether the project can be broken down into smaller units so that local contractors may bid on remediation activities.
- Monticello derives some income from tourist traffic. Potential loss of tourist trade during remedial action is a local concern.

Future Land Use

- During the public meeting on the RI/FS–EA, many questions were asked regarding the location and appearance of the South Site repository. They included questions concerning cap design, physical location, slope considerations, physical security, etc.
- A local resident asked whether DOE would retain ownership of the millsite following remediation.
- The mayor asked what ramifications would occur if the city expanded. Related questions involved how close development could come to the final repository and whether the proposed repository site is within current city limits.
- A Monticello resident asked whether the golf course in Monticello is contaminated.

Cost

- Several questions were asked during the public meeting on the RI/FS–EA relating to the overall cost of the millsite project and the length of time that the project has been "studied." DOE was asked why the cost estimates seemed to be much higher than commercial practice for uranium millsite remediation.

Water Concerns

- The Southeastern Utah District Health Department expressed concern that present and future downstream uses of Montezuma Creek water had not been fully taken into consideration and proposed that the final cleanup plan incorporate a suitable measure of health protection for all present and potential users.
- Concern was raised as to the effectiveness of passive restoration in cleaning up the ground water.

Issues Resolution

Health and Safety

- DOE will continue to provide the community with information that explains the risks to public health and the environment from uranium mill tailings and also puts those risks into perspective relative to other radioactive materials. The general methods of providing information will be through information updates, fact sheets, and public briefings (when warranted). Any immediate public concerns can be directed to the Chem-Nuclear Geotech (formerly UNC Geotech) office in Monticello or to the DOE Grand Junction Projects Office in Grand Junction, Colorado.
- The Monticello Mill Tailings Site "Health and Safety Plan" is presently being revised to consider those activities that will occur during remedial design. Prior to conducting remedial action at the millsite, the "Health and Safety Plan" will be revised to cover those activities that can be anticipated to occur during the cleanup process. The revised plan will be made available for public review and comment following completion of the remedial design phase. The final plan will be made available to the public as part of the Administrative Record for the Monticello Mill Tailings Site. The Administrative Record location is the San Juan County Public Library in Monticello, Utah.
- The use of supplemental standards may be proposed for the Monticello cemetery. Supplemental standards (leaving some or all

of the tailings in place) could be applied in areas where remedial action would cause undue environmental damage or the costs of remedial action would be unreasonably high in comparison to the derived environmental and health benefits. Prior to a decision being made to leave the tailings in place under the supplemental standards provision, DOE will prepare a detailed document for State and EPA review and concurrence which evaluates any impact to human health and the environment.

One area where supplemental standards have been used traditionally under the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Program is for utility lines under pavement and sidewalk. They have also been proposed for cemeteries. The principal radiological health concern would be extended exposure to radon concentrations in enclosed places. The radon exposure in an open area such as a cemetery would be below the EPA standards even if supplemental standards were applied.

Cemetery workers who might have further concerns regarding health hazards related to uranium mill tailings can contact the DOE Grand Junction Projects Office or the Geotech office in Monticello at any time for additional information. A general briefing was provided to the cemetery supervisor following the public meeting on the RI/FS–EA in November 1989.

Transportation Impacts

- The remedy selected for Operable Unit I is relocation of the tailings pile out of the Montezuma Creek floodplain to an on-site location south of the present site. Worker commuter traffic to and from the site will increase as will equipment haulage by truck when compared to the normal traffic patterns. These effects would not be expected to present serious inconveniences to the general public. Heaviest movement of equipment during pile relocation would be restricted to the site. An on-site road would be constructed and used during the tailings relocation process, thus minimizing heavy truck traffic on public roadways. Every effort will be made to advise the community through the local media, in advance, of any construction activities that could impact normal traffic flow.

  Recently, the Department of Energy agreed to share with the City of Monticello in the repair costs of those roads used by DOE to move tailings from the vicinity properties to the millsite for ultimate disposal.

Noise/Dust Control

- Noise impacts would most affect on-site workers. Hearing protection will be provided and impacts on neighboring properties should be negligible. Dust control will be exercised during remediation using established methods and procedures, such as wetting down construction areas, limiting or stopping of work under certain wind conditions, and use of a surfactant cover to keep soil in place following excavation.

- Using the methods listed above for dust control and management oversight of daily activities, it is unlikely that dust generated during millsite remedial actions would recontaminate previously clean properties. DOE will exercise every precaution to prevent such an occurrence.

  Once remedial action begins on the Monticello Mill Tailings Site, there will be continual management overview of activities. The Geotech office in Monticello will be further staffed and will serve as the point of contact for citizens with questions, concerns, or complaints relating to millsite activities.

Economic Impacts

- Certain phases of the cleanup activities can be broken down into smaller units, such as peripheral properties remediation and site preparation activities. There will be many instances where local contractors will be in a good position to provide contracting services. Those interested in potentially bidding on work related to the Monticello Mill Tailings Site should contact the Geotech office in Monticello for additional information on the Federal procurement process, including qualifications for small businesses or businesses that are woman- or minority-owned.

- Any economic loss due to decreases in the tourist industry should be minimal and should be at least partially offset by increased income to the community through contractor payrolls, lodging, and purchases of goods, etc. DOE estimates that during the multi-year construction period, about 45 jobs will be filled by local residents, with another estimated 83 indirect jobs being created by the project. Furthermore, implementation of the on-site repository will minimize highway impacts.

Future Land Use

- DOE will make every reasonable effort to see that the final repository visually blends with surrounding terrain. A final step of remedial action includes revegetation. It is expected that the final repository will look much like the current millsite area, that is, a grassy hillside. Citizens will be provided with more detailed information and will have a further opportunity to comment on the repository remedial design during a public meeting which will be scheduled when the design effort is further along.
- The Monticello Mill Tailings Site will have to be verified as being remediated to EPA standards and will then be de-listed from the National Priorities List. Following de-listing, the Federal Government could release the land for private use or ownership. However, DOE will retain ownership of the final repository area in order to continue surveillance and maintenance activities.
- The proposed repository site is not within current city limits. Repository design will include concern for aesthetics to the surrounding community. The acceptable distance (or buffer zone) needed between the repository and the local community will vary according to land use. Commercial or industrial use could be allowed to take place closer to the repository than residential dwellings. Specific answers will be developed during remedial design and during further discussions with city and county officials.
- The answer given at the public meeting in November 1989 was that the golf course was not contaminated. This was in error. The golf course is contaminated with mill tailings and will be remediated under the Monticello Vicinity Properties project.

Cost

- The current cost estimate of approximately $65 million for cleanup of the millsite includes Federal Facility Agreement development, the RI/FS, NEPA documentation, etc., as well as remedial design and remedial action. Under DOE's Five-Year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Plan, which prioritized cleanup activities and associated funding, the Monticello Mill Tailings Site is a "priority one" site. The Monticello Mill Tailings Site has been "studied" since 1978 when the millsite was accepted into the DOE's Surplus Facilities Management Program.
- Cost estimates used by DOE are based upon R. S. Means data, incorporating the requirements for CERCLA and DOE quality assurance and environmental, health, and safety standards. In addition, DOE requires all subcontracted activities to comply with Davis-Bacon wage rates. These factors account for the differences between DOE cost estimates and those used in commercial practice for uranium millsite remediation.

  Additional detailed cost calculation information is contained in the Responsiveness Summary portion of the Record of Decision, which is available as part of the Administrative Record located at the San Juan County Public Library.

Water Concerns

- The passive restoration method of ground water cleanup basically removes contaminants in ground water and alluvial aquifers through natural flushing over time. Modeling done for the millsite indicates that if passive restoration of the ground water is chosen as the remedial action alternative, approximately 60 years would be needed to reduce the contaminants in the alluvial aquifer to acceptable levels, based on current levels of contamination.

  Throughout construction of Operable Units I and II, a ground-water monitoring program of the alluvial and Burro Canyon

aquifers and surface-water monitoring of Montezuma Creek will be conducted. The DOE, EPA, and the State will periodically review the results of the monitoring data and determine what additional steps, if any, will be required to complete aquifer restoration. When sufficient data have been gathered to warrant a final decision for ground-water restoration, a Record of Decision (ROD) will be produced for Operable Unit III. Prior to issuance of that ROD, the public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed plan through at least one public meeting and through a formal 60-day public comment period.

- Because of several years of drought in the Monticello area, DOE has anticipated possible community concern with use of water during construction activities. As has been the practice with remediation of the Monticello Vicinity Properties, if drought conditions continue, DOE will make arrangements to secure water from private sources, rather than use municipal water supplies.

D. Community Relations History and Highlights of the Program

Community relations activities at Monticello began in 1980 with site visits and meetings by the U.S. Department of Energy and the Remedial Action Contractor (RAC) with the City Manager, San Juan County commissioners, State of Utah representatives, and individual property owners.

Throughout 1980, news releases were issued to inform the general public of the beginning of the Vicinity Property cleanup program and of the results of generalized radiologic assessments and survey activities. Additionally, the DOE provided general information briefings to the local news media, the Utah State Bureau of Radiation and Occupational Health, and the Southeastern Utah District Health Department to brief them on program activities.

During FY 1982, the following activities took place:

- A fact sheet on Monticello Uranium Mill Tailings was prepared and issued to various news media by the DOE Office of External Affairs.
- Close contact was maintained with the State of Utah Governor, the State Division of Environmental Health, and the Department of Natural Resources and Energy in order to further identify the DOE remedial action program and to enlist State participation.
- DOE officials participated in a San Juan County Board of Commissioners meeting to update county and State officials on the DOE's Surplus Facilities Management Program (SFMP) plan for Monticello and DOE's intent to conduct field surveys.

During FY 1983, ongoing communications were maintained with city, county, and State officials.

During FY 1984, the following activities took place:

- DOE, the Remedial Action Contractor (RAC) and State officials met to discuss continuation of the Monticello Millsite (Monticello Mill Tailings Site) and Vicinity Properties (MVP) programs and to outline program milestones.
- DOE and the RAC met with the San Juan County Board of Commissioners to discuss continuation of Monticello Mill Tailings Site and MVP and to outline program milestones.

During FY 1985, the majority of community relations activities related to the Vicinity Properties work.

During FY 1986, the DOE worked closely with The San Juan Record on a major article summarizing cleanup activities, including the Federal Superfund cleanup program. In preparation for development of a Community Relations Plan, community interviews with city and county officials and affected residents were conducted.

During 1987, a community relations plan was prepared and implemented.

During 1988, in preparation for the Monticello Superfund work and during the negotiation of the Federal Facilities Agreement, multiple coordination meetings took place between the EPA, DOE, State of Utah, San Juan County officials, and representatives of the City of Monticello.

On January 27, 1989, a press release was issued by EPA announcing a public meeting to be held on February 9, 1989, in Monticello to discuss the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA), participating agency roles, and to open a public comment period on the FFA. Notification was also placed in the local newspaper. Attending the meeting were representatives of the Utah Bureau of Radiation Control, the Utah Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste, EPA Region VIII, the DOE Headquarters and DOE Grand Junction, Geotech, the Monticello City Manager, and the San Juan County District Sanitarian. Written comments on the FFA were to be addressed to EPA Region VIII. The public comment period extended through February 20, 1989. No new public concerns emerged from the meeting or during the comment period.

During the week of April 17–21, 1989, DOE conducted a 40-hour Health and Safety training workshop for those involved in potentially hazardous waste sites. Included in the training session were representatives from the State of Utah and the City of Monticello. The local newspaper, The San Juan Record, was invited to cover the training session.

On June 28, 1989, an Information Repository and Administrative Record were established at the San Juan County Public Library in Monticello.

On July 19, 1989, representatives of DOE Grand Junction and Geotech provided general background information on the project to a reporter from the Deseret News of Salt Lake City, Utah, following EPA's national announcement of the proposal to include the Monticello Mill Tailings Site on the National Priorities List.

On August 15, 1989, representatives of the Utah Department of Health toured potential permanent repository locations.

A Notice of Opportunity to Comment was placed in The San Juan Record on October 25 and November 15, 1989, announcing the availability of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and the Proposed Plan for the Monticello Mill Tailings Site for public review and comment and the scheduling of a public meeting. A public comment period on the documents was held from October 27, 1989, through November 25, 1989. This comment period was extended through December 19, 1989, to accommodate additional comments. A public meeting was held on November 16, 1989. Responses to comments are included under Issues Resolution and in the Responsiveness Summary which is part of the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record is housed in the San Juan County Library in Monticello, Utah. The notification also included identification of the information contact and the locations of the Administrative Record and the Information Repositories. A local (Monticello) contact telephone number was also provided to the general public and media at that meeting. A five-page information update on the Monticello Mill Tailings Site Superfund site was distributed.

Also during October and November 1989, special briefings for the Monticello City Council and the San Juan County Commissioners were conducted on the DOE's Five-Year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Plan.

On May 16, 1990, a notice was placed in The San Juan Record announcing the Availability of the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Floodplain Statements of Findings for the Monticello Remedial Action Project. The DOE issued the FONSI to document that the proposed action for the Monticello Millsite and associated properties had been evaluated in the RI/FS–EA. The DOE concluded that the RI/FS–EA satisfied requirements of both CERCLA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and that there was no need to prepare an environmental impact statement.

On August 1 and August 29, 1990, a Notice of Public Opportunity To Comment was published in The San Juan Record inviting the public to review and comment on the DOE's Five-Year Environmental Restoration and

Waste Management Site-Specific Plan (SSP) for the State of Utah. A 60-day public comment period was established beginning August 1, 1990, through September 29, 1990. A public information meeting was held on August 29, 1990. Nine citizens attended the meeting. No new concerns arose. Their questions dealt with dust control measures during remedial action at the Millsite and when the repository land would be purchased.

On February 27 and March 6, 1991, a notice was published in The San Juan Record inviting the public to an information meeting to hear an update on the DOE's Five-Year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Plan and the project prioritization systems. The public meeting was held on March 7, 1991, and attendees were provided with fact sheets on the prioritization systems being used by DOE for its projects. No new concerns arose.

DOE and Chem-Nuclear Geotech have continued to work closely with the community, both through community leaders and on a one-on-one basis with property owners, as the work on the Monticello Vicinity Properties has continued. General information on the cleanup work in Monticello, whether vicinity properties or the millsite, has been provided through information mailings to more than 700 registered property owners, as well as to city and county officials and the local media.

E. Community Relations Objectives, Techniques, and Timing

This section provides community relations objectives for the Monticello Mill Tailings Site, describes appropriate techniques to achieve these objectives, and incorporates them into a timing plan. The Federal Facility Agreement specifies that the U.S. Department of Energy is the lead agency responsible for developing and implementing a Community Relations Plan which responds to the need for an interactive relationship with all interested community elements in the Monticello area.

Community Relations Objectives

The following objectives are based on the issues and information needs previously identified, as well as on EPA guidance for Superfund community relations and DOE orders and guidance.

1. Define the lines of communication between the parties to the Federal Facilities Agreement and other involved agencies and coordinate DOE activities with other agencies to ensure that all appropriate parties are kept informed and are part of the review process.
2. Provide key local and State officials with technical information and inform them of DOE activities prior to public disclosure.
3. Keep the general public informed of the results of field studies, DOE decisions, and the schedule for any remedial actions so that expectations concerning cleanup are realistic.
4. Prepare fact sheets for public distribution that explain remedial action activities. Fact sheets will be prepared by DOE and distributed to the public on a regular basis or as remedial action activities warrant.
5. Clarify risks associated with cleanup and final disposal and the precautions taken to protect workers and the public.
6. Clarify the nature of, and potential risks associated with, the mill tailings in order to reduce any possible public misconceptions that all radioactive materials present the same hazard.
7. Provide opportunities for the public to be involved with the decision-making and design process, as appropriate, for cleanup.
8. Provide a process for receiving and responding to questions from citizens who raise concerns as the cleanup progresses.

9. Be flexible enough to respond to previously unarticulated community concerns.

Community Relations Techniques and Activities

The following community relations techniques and activities are appropriate to meeting the preceding objectives. These activities are incorporated into a timing plan to coincide with the technical activities.

Community relations activities related to the millsite remedial action will follow the applicable standards set forth pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and as set forth in "Community Relations In Superfund: A Handbook" published by the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (March 1990 edition), and the community relations orders and guidance provided by the U.S. Department of Energy for remedial action activities. The original draft CRP for the millsite was developed by Geotech in 1987 and updated in 1988, in accordance with this guidance. This CRP is being updated to incorporate public involvement activities completed since 1988 and information gathered from the public during the public participation and comment period on the Monticello Mill Tailings Site RI/FS and Proposed Plan.

1. Interagency Coordination

The DOE, EPA, and State of Utah are all dependent on one another in their efforts to ensure that the Monticello millsite cleanup will be a successful project. The agencies will focus on coordination and resolution of issues so that the overall site cleanup objectives are met.

2. Briefings for Local Officials

The DOE will continue to meet, as needed, with representatives of appropriate city and county organizations. Briefings will be held as needed to inform these officials of DOE activities and to coordinate remedial actions. Officials who need to be kept informed include the city manager, the mayor and town council, the county commissioners, and representatives of the Southeastern Utah Health Department. The DOE will also continue to brief other elected officials, either through mailings, in meetings, or by telephone, on continuing activities. These officials will include the Utah Congressional delegation, State legislators and the Governor's office, and appropriate State and local health and safety organizations.

3. Display Ads

To announce each applicable public comment period, display ads will be prepared and placed in The San Juan Record two weeks prior to the public meeting. Display ads will be accompanied by news releases to be sent to those on the mailing list.

4. Information Repositories/ Administrative Record

The San Juan County Public Library has been established as the Administrative Record location and as a primary Information Repository for the Monticello Mill Tailings Site. This repository will be maintained for overall project information and will be identified in all press releases and fact sheets. Other Information Repositories have been established in key locations (Salt Lake City, UT; Denver and Grand Junction, CO) and are routinely identified in all information distributed to the public. Detailed information on the Information Repositories and the Administrative Record locations can be found in Attachment II.

Information kept in the Administrative Record includes, but is not limited to: preliminary assessment and site investigation reports, the quality assurance plan, work plans and any amendments thereto, the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study-Environmental Assessment, the Community Relations Plan, endangerment or public health assessments, public comments, responses to substantive comments, transcripts of required public meetings, and the Record of Decision.

5. Information Contact

The DOE has identified a primary information contact to respond directly to public inquiries regarding site activities. The DOE Grand Junction Public Affairs Specialist will serve in this capacity and will handle all inquiries from the public and the media. In contacts with the press, this person will coordinate with DOE, EPA, and State community relations staffs. The Geotech Public Relations Director will support DOE as needed. If further information is needed to respond to an inquiry, the request will be referred to the appropriate DOE Remedial Project Manager (RPM), or other appropriate DOE or Geotech technical representative. Public inquiries or concerns may also be directed to the Geotech field construction office in Monticello.

If sufficient public interest is determined to exist in the future, a "hot line" or 800 telephone number may be established by the DOE for the convenience of Monticello citizens. At present, public inquiries are directed to the Geotech office in Monticello, or collect calls may be made to the DOE Grand Junction Public Affairs Specialist.

Once site preparation begins in Monticello, the Geotech office will be staffed on a full-time basis. Monticello residents will be able to contact the office for printed information materials on both the Monticello Mill Tailings Site and the Monticello Vicinity Properties project. The office will maintain a supply of fact sheets and information updates and will be able to answer general construction questions or concerns. Citizens may contact either the Geotech Monticello office or the DOE Grand Junction Projects Office to register concerns or complaints or to seek additional project information.

6. News Releases

General information will be provided to the public through news releases supplied to the local media for all significant events. Media representatives will be invited to all public meetings and to observe work in progress, etc.

7. Mailing Lists

To ensure that information is distributed to the local community and all potentially interested parties, the master mailing list (Attachment I) will be sent copies of all pertinent reports, updates, fact sheets, etc. The master list will be updated as information changes or as new or additional information requests are received.

8. Fact Sheets, Updates, and Technical Summaries

Fact sheets, updates, and technical summaries will be prepared for public distribution in order to keep the community informed of the status and issues associated with cleanup actions. Updates will be handled through information bulletins or status reports, generally on a semiannual basis or as activities warrant.

9. Explanation of Differences

Should the remedial action at the Monticello Mill Tailings Site differ in any significant respects from the final plan, DOE will publish an explanation of the significant differences and the reasons such changes were made.

10. Remedial Design/Remedial Action Fact Sheet and Information Meetings

DOE will, upon completion of the final engineering design, issue a fact sheet and provide, as appropriate, a public briefing prior to the initiation of the remedial action.

11. Site-Specific Plan Annual Public Comment and Public Meeting

In accordance with direction from the Secretary of Energy, an annual 60-day public comment period will be provided on the update to the Five-Year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Site-Specific Plan for the State of Utah. A public information meeting will be held during the 60-day comment period.

Community Relations Activities and Timing

A summary of possible community relations activities and the timing of their occurrence is presented in Table 1.

F. Attachments

The following attachments are included with this Community Relations Plan:

Attachment I: Site Mailing List of Key Contacts

Attachment II: Locations for Meetings and Information Files

Attachment III: Terms and Abbreviations

Table 1. Possible Community Relations Activities

Activity	Timing
1. Interagency Coordination	Continuous
2. Briefings for Local Officials	As needed or requested
3. Display Ads	As needed; two weeks prior to public meetings
4. Information Repositories/Administrative Record	Established before public comment period and maintained continuously
5. Information Contact	Continuous
6. News Releases	As determined by remedial action activities and progress
7. Mailing List	Continuous updating and maintenance
8. Fact Sheets, Updates, and Technical Summaries	As needed; generally, semiannually or as deemed appropriate
9. Explanation of Significant Differences	Publish as necessary
10. Remedial Design/Remedial Action Fact Sheet/Information Meetings	Following final design determination
11. Site-Specific Plan Public Comment and Public Meeting	Generally in August and September of each year

Attachment I
Mailing List of Key Contacts

A. Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senators

Senator E.J. "Jake" Garn
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224–5444

or

125 South State Street, Room 4225
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 524–5933

Senator Orrin G. Hatch
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 224–5251

or

125 South State Street, Room 3438
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 524–4380

U.S. Congressman

Howard C. Nielson—(3rd Congressional District)
U.S. House of Representatives
1229 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225–7751

or

125 South State Street, Room 2205
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 524–5301

B. State Elected Officials

Governor Norman Bangerter
State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
(801) 538–1000

State Senator Omar Bunnell
Utah State Senate
State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
(801) 538–1035 or (801) 637–0274

Representative David Adams
Utah State House of Representatives
State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
(801) 538–1032

or

P.O. Box 429
Monticello, UT 84535

C. Local Officials

City of Monticello
33 West 3rd South Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2271

Mayor—Jack Young
City Council:
Rye Nielson
Gary Dunow
Joe Slade
Winn Westcott
Bernie Christensen

City Manager—Rick Terry

Monticello Planning Commission
Care of City of Monticello
33 West 3rd South Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2271

Shirley Christensen
Diane Nielson
Dale Black
Dennis Davis
Carl Eisemann
Roger Low
Bernie Christensen (City Council Member)

Blanding City Council
City of Blanding
50 West 100 South
Blanding, UT 84511
(801) 678–2791

Mayor Jim Shumway
City Council: Keele Johnson
Glen Skinner
Steve Palmer
Don Palmer
Jim Slavens

City Manager: Norman Johnson

D. County Officials

San Juan County Commission
117 South Main Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2231

County Commissioners
J. Tyron Lewis, Chairman
Mark Maryboy
Bill Redd

E. State and Local Agencies

Larry Anderson
Director, Bureau of Radiation Control
Division of Environmental Health
State of Utah Health Department
P.O. Box 16690
Salt Lake City, UT 84116–0690
(801) 538–6734

Jim Adamson
Southeastern Utah District Health Department
P.O. Box 127
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2021

Renette Anderson, Community Affairs
Division of Environmental Health
State of Utah Department of Health
288 N. 1460 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 538–6121

Brent Everett, Project Coordinator
State of Utah Department of Health
Bureau of Environmental Response
and Remediation
288 N. 1460 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 538–6338

Kenneth L. Alkema, Director
State of Utah Department of Health
288 North 1460 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84116–0690
(801) 538–6121

Kent P. Gray, Director
Bureau of Environmental Response
and Remediation
State of Utah Department of Health
288 North 1460 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 538–6170

F. U.S. Government Agencies

James J. Scherer, Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA Region VIII
999 18th Street, Suite 1300
Denver, CO 80202–2405

Robert Duprey, Director
Waste Management Division
U.S. EPA Region VIII
999 18th Street, Suite 1300
Denver, CO 80202–2405
FTS 330–1519 or (303) 294–1519

Paul Mushovic, Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region VIII (8HWM–FF)
999 18th Street, Suite 1300
Denver, CO 80202–2405
FTS 330–7519 or (303) 294–7519

Sonya Pennock, Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region VIII (8OEA)
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202
FTS 330–1115 or (303) 294–1115

William E. Murphie
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Environmental Restoration
EM–423, D–424/GTN
Germantown, MD 20585

Joseph Virgona, Project Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
Grand Junction Projects Office
P.O. Box 2567
Grand Junction, CO 81502
(303) 248–6006

Peter Mygatt, Public Affairs Specialist
USDOE—Grand Junction Projects Office
P.O. Box 2567
Grand Junction, CO 81502
(303) 248–6015

Gerald Bowman
USDOE—Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

G. Media

Joyce Martin
San Juan Record
937 East Highway 666
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2277

KUTA Radio
North Highway 191
Blanding, UT 84511
(801) 678–2261

KCNY Radio
635 1/2 N. 500 W.
Moab, UT 84532
(801) 259–6288

Attachment II
Locations for Meetings and Information Repositories

Administrative Record

San Juan County Public Library
80 North Main Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2281

Information Repositories

San Juan County Public Library
80 North Main Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2281

U.S. EPA Region VIII Library
999 18th Street, 2nd Floor
Denver, CO 80202–2405
(303) 293–1444

U.S. Department of Energy
Grand Junction Projects Office
2597 B 3/4 Road
Grand Junction, CO 81502–5504
(303) 248–6000

State of Utah Department of Health
288 North 1460 West, 4th Floor
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116–0690
(801) 538–6170

Meeting Locations

Monticello City Hall
33 West 1st South Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2271

San Juan County Public Library
80 North Main Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2281

San Juan County Courthouse
117 South Main Street
Monticello, UT 84535
(801) 587–2231

Attachment III
Terms and Abbreviations Used in Monticello Mill Tailings Superfund Site Documents

AEA	Atomic Energy Act
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AR	Administrative Record
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERDA	U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FS	Feasibility Study
FTS	Federal Telecommunications Systems
FUSRAP	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GJPO	Grand Junction Projects Office
Geotech	Chem-Nuclear Geotech, Inc. (formerly UNC Geotech)
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
ISC	Inclusion Survey Contractor
MRAP	Monticello Remedial Action Project
MVP	Monticello Vicinity Properties
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
OU	Operable Unit
RA	Remedial Action
RAA	Remedial Action Agreement
RAC	Remedial Action Contractor

RD	Remedial Design
REA	Radiological and Engineering Assessment
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SFMP	Surplus Facilities Management Program
SI	Site Investigation
TAD	Technical Approach Document
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action
UMTRAP	Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program
UMTRCA	Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978